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faulty. However, the above defects are by no means vital, and the volume is, on the whole, a worthy one. T. F. MORAN.

The Scotch-Irish, or the Scot in North Britain, North Ireland, and North America. By CHARLES A. HANNA. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1902. Two vols., pp. ix, 623; 602.)

THERE is a story of a certain sick judge who instructed his daughter when reading books to him to read only the quotations. She would have had much to read if she were dealing with Mr. Hanna's volumes. In truth they are mostly all quotations. No one can deny that as a result much varied information is imparted, but what we have is not a history, as the title implies, not even well arranged materials for a history, but a collection of materials, much irrelevant, which might be worked up into a history of the Scotch-Irish. It seems a pity that Mr. Hanna has not done this working up himself, but he has not even attempted it, nay he frankly avows that "these volumes are designed to serve as an introduction to a series of Historical Collections" "relating to the early Scotch-Irish settlements in America," and so we are as far away as ever from what is really a desideratum, a history of the Scotch-Irish.

Let us now see what Mr. Hanna has given us. Volume I. contains very sketchy and far from exhaustive chapters upon the Scotch-Irish and the Revolution, the Scotch-Irish and the Constitution, and other themes connected with their early history in this country, with a view to show that by all odds they were the most important factor in the formation of the republic. Much of the proof consists in naming the nationality or ancestry of the prominent men in the early American days, which reveals that they were Scotch-Irish in a surprising proportion of cases. The notes to these chapters are valuable because of their quotations and references. With the eighth chapter, Mr. Hanna begins a new cycle. He now abandons the Scotch-Irish in America to their fate and for thirty-one chapters leads us through Scottish, English and Irish history. Premising that we are entirely ignorant of all knowledge of the history of those countries he presents us with hundreds of pages of excerpts from the sources and from standard historians. True, some of the material thus brought together is inaccessible and all of it is in itself valuable, but it seems a pity that so much should have little to do with the declared object of the volumes. We could have spared the space given to Scots and Picts, Norse and Angles and such like. We fear few will read the excerpts from the English Chronicles. We then get down to the Great Ulster Plantation and the Emigration thence to America.

Volume II. has only five chapters. "The American Union" (5 pp.) showing it was a Simon-pure Presbyterian product, "Seventeenth Century Emigration from Scotland and Ulster," in which Theodore Roosevelt is claimed for Presbyterianism (!); "The Seaboard Colonies"; "Pennsylvania," "The Settlements Enumerated." Then follow the "Appendixes," excerpt matter upon the themes treated in the previous part of the volumes; a "Scotch-Irish Bibliography,"

which is not so good as it might be because not upon a good plan: it combines a subject, author and title catalogue, arranged under the rubrics, countries, states and counties, but the plan is not carried out uniformly; and an index, which though very elaborate is mostly of names, and unfortunately not inclusive of all the names, for at the bottom of each page of the index we read: "For additional names see references on page 553 of this volume."

The Volume I. is prefaced by a map of Scotland, which has no special place. One of Ulster, Ireland, would have been more acceptable; to Volume II. is prefaced a specially drawn map of the thirteen colonies with the centers of Scotch-Irish settlement marked upon it. These centers are 123 in number and are particularly thick in North and South Carolina. This special map deserves warm commendation. It is a real contribution to the subject. It may be said also that the mechanical appearance of the volumes reflects great credit upon the Knickerbocker Press.

There surely is a welcome awaiting a history of the Scotch-Irish. We wish Mr. Hanna would give it to us. He can come measurably near it and serve the cause he has at heart if he is willing to rearrange the contents of the two volumes he has given us so as to put together his chapters upon the Scotch-Irish in chronological order and with omission of the irrelevant matter. He might throw into less space the valuable lists of the original Scotch-Irish and their descendants in America, revise his bibliography so as to make it consistent and even fuller, and arrange his index so as to take in all the names and also so as to be more analytical. He can thus reduce his two volumes to one, relieve himself of the suspicion of having emptied a huge scrap-book upon the unsuspecting public, and increase the number of his readers. Such a volume will then be a fitting introduction to the historical collections he promises us and which we shall be very glad to receive. SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON.

The Diamond Necklace, Being the True Story of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan. From the new Documents recently discovered in Paris. By FRANTZ FUNCK-BRENTANO. Authorized Translation by H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1901. Pp. 350.)

La Mort de la Reine. (Les Suites de l'Affaire du Collier.) D'Après de Nouveaux Documents recueillis en partie par A. Bégis. By FRANTZ FUNCK-BRENTANO. (Paris: Hachette et Cie. 1902. Pp. 262.)

It is a pleasure to find another Revolutionary episode rescued from the domain of Carlylean declamation and presented to us with a vividness equal to that of the Sage of Chelsea, with wider research, juster criticism and without the homilies. The author of these books is a skilled historical student with no disturbing preoccupations, who has already proven himself a past-master in the art of tracing the intricate